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Military Bases in Our Communities

A Report of Military Bases
in Washington State

Draft
November 2003

Joint Committee on Veterans' and Military Affairs
Washington State Legislature

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INTRODUCTION

In 2002, Congress passed the Defense Authorization Act, which called for an additional round of base realignment and closure to occur in 2005. The previous rounds occurred in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. The act requires Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld (SECDEF) to compile a list of bases to be closed or realigned in 2005. In light of the new base realignment and closure (BRAC) round, Engrossed House Bill 2064 passed the legislature during the 2003 regular session and was thereafter signed into law by Governor Locke. The bill directs the Joint Committee on Veterans' and Military Affairs (JCVMA) to conduct a study of military facilities in Washington to "ensure that all military facilities in Washington retain their premier status with respect to their national defense missions." This draft report is the product of that study.

Joint Committee on Veterans' and Military Affairs

JCVMA is a committee charged with examining and addressing issues affecting the military and veteran populations in the state. The committee comprises 16 appointed members, four from each caucus of each legislative body. A four-member executive board, one from each caucus of each body, governs the committee. The committee only meets during the interim. While it does not actually pass legislation, the committee does hold hearings and endorse proposed legislation.

Base Realignment and Closure

The Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) process has been around in principle since the 1960s, when President John F. Kennedy directed Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to develop and implement a base closure and realignment program to reflect the reality of the times. The goal was to save money and reduce base structure that was created during WWII. The early BRAC rounds were conducted exclusively by the Department of Defense (DoD) and occurred without Congressional involvement. Due to the sensitive economic and political nature of base closures, Congress intervened in the 1970s and involved itself in the BRAC process.

In response to legislative deadlock on the BRAC process, Congress introduced a process in 1988 designed to minimize political interference. The statute established a commission to make recommendations to Congress and SECDEF on closures and required lawmakers to either accept or reject the commission's report in its entirety. The BRAC process was further refined in 1990 resulting in the process we have today (mostly). Under the current BRAC process, the SECDEF makes

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recommendations on base closures and realignment to the BRAC commission, whose members are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The commission will review the recommendations and submit its own recommendations to the President. The President will review the recommendations and either send them back for further work, or forward them without changes to Congress. The recommendations of the commission automatically go into effect unless disapproved by a joint resolution of Congress.

Since 1988, the United States has gone through four BRAC rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995) that have closed 97 major military facilities, numerous minor military installations, and realigned 43 military facilities. Washington state's military facilities have remained relatively unchanged in the previous rounds, losing only one major facility with the 1991 closure of Naval Station Puget Sound at Sand Point. (A minor military installation, Camp Bonneville, located in Clark County, was closed in 1995).

While the final BRAC decisions are not due until 2005, much of the preliminary work has started. Congress has already established a BRAC time line with several important dates. (See appendix A). The SECDEF is in the process of creating a detailed 20 year force structure plan and comparing that plan with the military infrastructure inventory. This plan must be submitted to Congress in February 2004. The proposed criteria by which each facility will be evaluated must be published by SECDEF in the Federal Register by December 31, 2003. After a 30 day public comment period, SECDEF must publish the final criteria which Congress may disapprove. In March 2005, the President must appoint, and the Senate must confirm, nine BRAC commissioners. By May 2005, SECDEF must compile a list of recommended base closures or realignments and transmit it to the commission. The commission must assess the recommendations and submit to the President a report containing its findings and conclusions, and a list of proposed closures and realignments by September 2005. The President has 15 days to either accept or reject the commission's entire list. If the list is approved, it is transmitted to Congress, who has 45 days to approve or reject the entire list. If the president rejects the list, the commission has 30 days to make adjustments and resubmit the list.

In an attempt to minimize political influence on the BRAC process, local DoD personnel, including base commanders, are prohibited from participating in BRAC-related discussions. DoD guidance prohibits unauthorized discussion, dissemination of information, or speculation. Further, local commanders are not in a position to answer questions

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requiring them to speculate or discuss BRAC issues which are subject to internal DoD deliberation. DoD personnel may not participate in their official capacity in activities of any organization that has as its purpose, directly or indirectly, insulating bases from realignment or closure. Consequently, in conducting the base tours, the committee refrained from discussing BRAC-related issues.

Engrossed House Bill 2064

EHB 2064 directed the committee to tour Washington military bases in preparation for BRAC 2005. Specifically, the committee was charged with obtaining an understanding of the mission of each military facility and identifying obstacles that may impede the execution of that mission. The committee was directed to look at the economic impacts the facilities have on the state economy and evaluate local proposals intended to further the mission of the facilities. The committee was also directed to make recommendations regarding appropriate expenditures to ensure proper functioning and continued operation of the facilities within the state and examine state and local laws and regulations regarding military facilities.

During the 2003 interim, the committee toured the major military facilities throughout the state: Fort Lewis and Madigan Army Medical Center; McChord Air Force Base; Bangor Submarine Base; Puget Sound Naval Shipyard; Naval Station Bremerton; Keyport Underwater Warfare Center; Whidbey Island Naval Air Station; Naval Station Everett; and Fairchild Air Force Base. Members of the committee and the appropriate state and national legislators from the area were invited on the tour. Additionally, a representative from the Governor's office was present at the tours, as was legislative staff.

In addition to touring the bases, the committee held public work sessions aimed at collecting information on local impacts of the base and other information pertaining to the BRAC process. Members of local governments and chambers of commerce were invited to make presentations and engage in a dialogue with the committee about possible actions that could ensure the existence of the bases. The meetings were open to the public and the committee allowed members of the public to speak.

BASE MISSION

EHB 2064 directed the committee to gain an understanding of the mission of each military facility. To fulfill this obligation, members of the committee were briefed by base commanders and other military officers regarding the tenant commands and the types of activities performed on the base.

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Fort Lewis and Madigan Army Medical Center

Fort Lewis, part of Forces Command, is the home of I Corps. It is one of 15 US power projection platforms. The Corps' primary focus is the Pacific Rim. Fort Lewis was recently selected to implement Army transformation with two Initial Brigade Combat Teams (Stryker Brigades) designed as more lethal fighting units with quicker deployment times and enhanced agility. The principal Fort Lewis maneuver units are the 1st Brigade, 25th Infantry Division and the 3d Brigade, 2nd Infantry Division. It is also home to the 593d Corps Support Group; the 555th Engineer Group; the 1st MP Brigade (Provisional); the I Corps NCO Academy, Headquarters, Fourth ROTC Region; the 1st Personnel Support Group; 1st Special Forces Group (Airborne); 2d Battalion (Ranger), 75th Infantry; and Headquarters, 5th Army (West). Additional training space, maneuvering areas, and live-fire ranges are available at Yakima Training Center in Eastern Washington. Ft. Lewis is also home to Madigan Army Medical Center (MAMC).

MAMC provides general medical center-type care, inpatient and outpatient, veterinary care and environmental health services for authorized members of the Armed Forces, retired personnel, and their family members.

McChord Air Force Base

McChord Air Force Base (AFB) is home to the 62nd Airlift Wing and its reserve associate wing, the 446th Airlift Wing. The 62nd Airlift Wing is assigned 43 C-17 Globemaster III cargo aircraft capable of globally deploying a combat-ready force. McChord also shares the base with the Western Air Defense Sector and the 22nd Special Tactics Squadron.

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS)

PSNS states that it provides operationally superior and affordable ships, systems and ordnance. PSNS performs west coast naval nuclear propulsion work, including CVN overhauls and upkeep; Trident-class maintenance plan refits, refuelings and overhauls; and Trident SSGN conversions. PSNS also supports surface ships in Everett and Bremerton; performs reactor compartment disposal; recycles nuclear powered ships; and conducts fleet training.

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Bangor Submarine Base¹

Bangor is homeport to nine Ohio Class Trident Submarines (USS Ohio, USS Michigan, USS Georgia, USS Henry M. Jackson, USS Alabama, USS Alaska, USS Nevada, USS Pennsylvania, and USS Kentucky) and the USS Parche (Sturgeon Class Fast Attack Submarine). Bangor also hosts more than 60 tenant commands, most of which directly support the Trident Submarine, including the Commander, Navy Region Northwest; Commander, Submarine Group 9; Commander, Submarine Squadron 17; Trident Training Facility; Naval Intermediate Maintenance Facility; Strategic Weapons Facility, Pacific; and the Submarine Development Squadron 5.

Naval Station Bremerton^{*2}

Bremerton is homeport to the USS Carl Vinson; USS Bridge; USS Rainier; USS Camden; and the USS Sacramento. Bremerton is also home to the Bremerton Naval Inactive Ships Maintenance Facility, a storage and processing center for mothballed ships.

Naval Station Everett

Everett is homeport to the USS Abraham Lincoln; USS Shoup; USS Ford; USS Rodney M. Davis; and the USS Ingraham. Everett is also homeport to the Military Sealift Command Ship USNS Shasta and the United States Coast Guard Ship USCGC Henry Blake. Major tenants at Everett include Commander, Cruiser Destroyer Group 3; Commander, Naval Surface Group PACNW; Naval Reserve Readiness Command Northwest; Commander, Destroyer Squadron 9; Navy Intermediate Maintenance Facility, PACNW, Everett Detachment; Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Conversion and Repair; Afloat Training Group Detachment; and Construction Battalion Unit 421.

Fairchild Air Force Base

Fairchild AFB is home to the 92nd Air Refueling Wing (ARW), the world's largest refueling wing. The 92nd ARW is currently flying KC-135 missions around the world, and is a potential home for new 767 air-refueling tankers. Major tenants of Fairchild AFB include the 336th Training Group (the only survival school in the Air Force), the Washington Air National Guard 141st Air Refueling Wing, and the 2^d

¹ The Navy is considering merging its Bremerton and Bangor bases to save money and eliminate repetitive services.

² The roster of homeported ships is slated to change significantly in 2004.

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Support Squadron. The survival school has access to several large tracts of land in Washington for training purposes.

Whidbey Island Naval Air Station

Whidbey Island provides air facilities, services and products to the Naval aviation community and all organizations at NAS Whidbey Island and Navy Region Northwest. The major tenant commands at Whidbey Island include an Electronic Attack Wing, consisting of nine carrier-based EA-6B squadrons, four land-based Joint USN/USAF expeditionary squadrons, one fleet replacement squadron; Patrol and Reconnaissance Wing 10, consisting of three P-3 squadrons and one EP-3 squadron; Marine Air Training Support Group 53; Naval Hospital Oak Harbor; and the Naval Air Reserve VR-61 fleet logistic squadron and VP-69 patrol squadron.

Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division Keyport (NUWC)

NUWC Keyport is one of two divisions of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, headquartered at Newport, Rhode Island. NUWC Keyport provides testing and evaluation; in-service maintenance, service and repair; fleet readiness; and industrial-based support for undersea warfare systems, countermeasures, and sonar systems.

**ROLE WITHIN
NATIONAL DEFENSE
STRUCTURE**

SECDEF, under a military transformation philosophy aimed at developing U.S. military advantages and protecting against asymmetric threats, is in the process of creating a detailed force structure plan. Washington's role in that plan is unknown at the present time. Historically, Washington has had a significant role in the national defense structure due to its unique geographical location, topography and climate. The Puget Sound region has bases from each branch of the military within close proximity, allowing the various bases to share resources and facilities. Puget Sound is a natural deep water port that can accommodate the largest of ships. Indeed, PSNS is the only shipyard on the West Coast capable of dry-docking a nuclear-class aircraft carrier. The climate of Washington supplies ample "flying days", facilitating year-round training flights. The varied terrain of Washington provides ideal survival school conditions ranging from high altitude mountain environments to arid desert environments and everything in between.

**MISSION
OBSTACLES**

Military bases face both internal and external pressures that may hamper the performance of base missions. The main focal points of this report are the external, or civilian-generated, obstacles that could impede the missions of each facility. Some of these obstacles are germane to military

bases, but most are obstacles encountered in both the military and civilian worlds.

Transportation

Transportation is a critical part of each base mission. The military bases must be able to move people and equipment quickly and easily. Several transportation issue areas were addressed at the public hearings.

- *Congestion:* Members of the military are affected by traffic congestion just like the general public. Commute times, equipment delivery, and training exercises are all affected by traffic congestion. Sailors and soldiers in western Washington seeking to further their education at four-year institutions may be dissuaded due to the long commute times from the bases to the institutions.
- *Ferry service:* The Navy has a strong and dispersed presence in the Puget Sound region, with bases in Island, Kitsap and Snohomish counties. A regular passenger-only and/or a traditional automobile ferry between the counties would help the military transport both passengers and cargo in a more expedient manner.
- *Air travel:* Concerns were raised regarding the time required for passenger air travel from the Snohomish and Island county bases. Sailors taking personal flights must first travel from Everett or Whidbey Island to SeaTac, a difficult commute even in non-rush hour traffic. There was some discussion of possibly expanding Paine field in Everett to allow commercial aviation.
- *Cross-base Highway:* There was also discussion of the proposed cross-base highway through McChord AFB. McChord is surrounded by developed land to the north, west and east. Some individuals are concerned that putting a cross-base highway along the southern end of the base will box-in the base and make future expansion of the base very difficult.

Employment

Employment was another frequent topic of discussion. Like transportation, employment is certainly not a “military only” issue, but military personnel do have unique problems.

- *Work-force training:* Members of the military can advance their careers through education. While some bases do have extensive on-base educational opportunities, having an institute of higher learning in the local community greatly benefits local military personnel. Four year degree programs offered by WWU in Everett

do not include the business, engineering, and science programs desired by Navy personnel. Additionally, traveling to Seattle may dissuade individuals from pursuing their education during their military career. Similar concerns were expressed by individuals who have separated from the military and are seeking to re-train themselves to be productive in a civilian work force.

- *Apprenticeships and licensing:* Performance of certain military duties and the training invested in military personnel is often similar to training required of the general public in order to become credentialed or licensed in a certain trade. However, members of the military do not necessarily receive credit for their military training. While no specific trade was mentioned, further examination of granting credit for military training toward civilian credentialing and licensing may be warranted.
- *Spousal Employment:* The mobile nature of military service makes it difficult for spouses to find career-oriented employment. Employers may be discouraged from hiring military spouses and investing in the training of spouses given the temporary nature of military service. Programs that encourage the hiring of military spouses could be valuable in accommodating the economic needs of military personnel. Similarly, veterans' preference points in scoring examinations for state or local government employment could be extended to spouses of military personnel, which would assist them in securing employment.

Growth Management and Land Use Issues

Encroachment upon military bases by the surrounding community can adversely affect a base's ability to conduct its mission. Encroachment happens when the local community allows or permits development of areas adjacent to the base. For example, runways have FAA-designated clear zones that may extend outside the property of the military base. These clear zones extend beyond the end of the runway and are intended to keep these areas clear of development to mitigate any damage in the event of a plane crash during takeoff or landing. Areas at the end of the runway also have high noise levels. Development in the clear zones adversely affects the ability to conduct training flights and may endanger those living or working within the zones. Some communities, such as Oak Harbor in Island County and Airway Heights in Spokane County, have taken affirmative steps to mitigate encroachment through zoning ordinances which ensure that development around the base is consistent with the base activities; building codes that address and minimize noise concerns; and real estate noise disclosure requirements that inform buyers of the conditions that exist because of the base. Rail lines are also subject

to encroachment concerns. PSNS and Bangor rely on rail systems to move equipment, and encroachment on those rail lines by the public can pose an obstacle to performance of the mission of the base.

Housing

Another consistent theme of the meetings was the necessity of affordable housing. The military bases do have some housing capacity, nonetheless a significant portion of military personnel live off base. There are, of course, many issues that drive up housing costs, but it is important to the military that a supply of affordable housing exist around the bases. Legislation adopted in 2003 (SSB 5044) made it easier for military personnel to terminate leases was mentioned as an example of a housing practice that assists military personnel and provides an affordable option when a member of the armed forces is reassigned.

Education

Like members of the general public, military personnel want to make sure their children receive a quality education. Many of the issues raised in the hearings regarding education echoed general concerns about education. Class size, attraction and retention of quality teachers, special education programs and fulfilling state performance requirements are important to both the military and general populations. Specific concerns raised at the meeting revolve around budgeting issues for the school year. Generally, teachers are hired based on estimates of student populations and state funding is based on a per-student formula. Shifts in the military population affect the number of enrolled students and therefore can leave a district with both a funding and staffing shortage.

Environmental issues

Washington's military bases have developed and implemented plans to minimize environmental impacts resulting from base activities. While the diverse location of the bases requires that environmental plans be tailored to the locale of the base, there were similar concerns expressed at the public work sessions. Fish and wildlife management, underwater detonation and sonar, and illegal dumping on bases by private individuals or business are common issues.

Miscellaneous Issues

- *Public safety:* Public safety is important for members of the military. Those deployed away from home need to know that their

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loved ones are safe and secure. Adequate funding for police and fire protection are important to peace of mind.

- *Regulatory conflict:* While no specifics were provided, concern about conflicting regulatory burdens was brought up at the work sessions. It is unclear whether the conflict exists between state entities or state and federal entities, and further examination may be warranted.

**ECONOMIC
IMPACT**

Attached to this report are several charts with information on Washington's military personnel. Appendix B, taken from a Department of Defense website, shows the number of DoD military and civilian personnel in the state, broken down by the military institution or city. Appendix C shows the earnings of military personnel broken down by county and as a percentage of total earnings. Appendix D has information about military construction projects in the state since 1998.

To briefly summarize, the 2001 military population in the state was 179,565 (including uniformed and civilian military personnel and their dependants) that earned a total of \$4.4 billion. In 2003, a total of \$278 million was appropriated for military construction in the state.

**COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS**

To be discussed by the committee.

APPENDIX A

FY 2002 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

BRAC TIMELINE

(www.dod.mil/brac)

FY 2002 National Defense Authorization Act

BRAC 2005 Timeline

Now thru May 16, 05	<u>DoD Deliberative Process.</u> DoD undertakes internal data gathering and analytic process necessary to formulate recommendations and meet the statutory reporting requirements outlined below.
Dec 31, 03	<u>Draft Selection Criteria.</u> Not later than this date the Secretary of Defense "shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the criteria proposed to be used by the Secretary in making recommendations for the closure or realignment of military installations inside the United states." There is a 30 day public comment period.
Feb ~, 04	<u>Force Structure Plan & Infrastructure Inventory to Congress.</u> As part of the FY 05 Budget justification documents submitted to Congress, the Secretary shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A "force-structure plan for the Armed Forces based on an assessment by the Secretary of the probable threats to the national security during the 20-year period beginning with fiscal year 2005, the probable end-strength levels and major military force units (including land force divisions, carrier and other major combatant vessels, air wings, and other comparable units) needed to meet these threats, and the anticipated levels of funding that will be available for national defense purposes during such period."• A "comprehensive inventory of military installations world-wide for each military department, with specifications of the number and type of facilities in the active and reserve forces of each military department."• A "description of infrastructure necessary to support the force structure described in the force structure plan."• A "discussion of excess categories of excess infrastructure and infrastructure capacity."• An "economic analysis of the effect of the closure or realignment of military installations to reduce excess infrastructure."• A "certification regarding whether the need exists for the closure or realignment of additional military installations; and if such need exists, a certification that the additional round of closures and realignments would result in annual net savings for each of the military departments beginning not later than fiscal year 2011."
Feb 16, 04	<u>Final Selection Criteria.</u> Not later than this date the Secretary of Defense shall "publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees the final criteria to be used in making recommendations for the closure and realignment of military installations inside the United States."
Mar 15, 04	Deadline for Congressional disapproval of Final Selection Criteria

- Apr ~, 04 Comptroller General Evaluation. Not later than 60 days after the date on which the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory are submitted to Congress, the Comptroller General shall prepare an evaluation of the force-structure plan, infrastructure inventory, selection criteria, and the need for the closure and realignment of additional military installations
- Feb ~, 05 Revisions to Force-Structure Plan and Infrastructure Inventory. If the Secretary has made any revisions to the force-structure plan and infrastructure inventory, the Secretary shall submit those revisions to Congress as part of the FY 06 Budget justification documents
- Mar 15, 05 Nomination of Commissioners. Not later than this date, the President must transmit to the Senate nominations for the appointment of new members to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.
- May 16, 05 Secretary of Defense Recommendations. Not later than this date, the Secretary must publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the congressional defense committees and the Commission, a list of the military installations that the Secretary recommends for closure or realignment.
- Jul 1, 05 Comptroller General Analysis. Not later than this date, the Comptroller General shall transmit to the congressional defense committees, a report containing a detailed analysis of the Secretary's recommendations and selection process.
- Sep 8, 05 Commission's Recommendations. Not later than this date, the Commission must transmit to the President "a report containing its findings and conclusions based on a review and analysis of the Secretary's recommendations."
- Sep 23, 05 President's Approval or Disapproval of Commission Recommendations. Not later than this date, the President shall transmit to the Commission and to the Congress, "a report containing the President's approval or disapproval of the Commission's recommendations."
- If the President approves the recommendations, the recommendations are binding 45 "legislative" days after Presidential transmission or adjournment sine die, unless Congress enacts joint resolution of disapproval.
- Oct 20, 05 Commission's Revised Recommendations. If the President disapproves the Commission's initial recommendations, the Commission must submit revised recommendations to the President not later than this date.
- Nov 7, 05 President's Approval or Disapproval of Revised Recommendations. The President must approve the revised recommendations and transmit approval to Congress by this date or the process ends. The recommendations become binding 45 "legislative" days after Presidential transmission or adjournment sine die, unless Congress enacts joint resolution of disapproval.
- Apr 15, 06 Commission terminates

APPENDIX B

1991 AND 2001 MILITARY-RELATED POPULATION STATISTICS

(Prepared by OFM Forecasting)

POPULATION

Military Related Population:

Military Uniformed* and Civilian**, Plus Dependents***	1991	2001
Washington Total	196,528	179,565
Island	17,179	18,259
Kitsap	75,906	68,240
Pierce	73,087	58,704
Snohomish	2,192	12,800
Spokane	12,919	10,125
Yakima	1,068	787

Total State Population

	1991	2001
Washington Total	5,021,335	5,974,900
Island	62,107	72,400
Kitsap	197,462	233,400
Pierce	603,135	713,400
Snohomish	480,855	618,600
Spokane	372,750	422,400
Yakima	195,026	224,500

Military Related Population, as a Percent of Total Population

	1991	2001
Washington Total	3.9%	3.0%
Island	27.7%	25.2%
Kitsap	38.4%	29.2%
Pierce	12.1%	8.2%
Snohomish	0.5%	2.1%
Spokane	3.5%	2.4%
Yakima	0.5%	0.4%

Notes:

*Resident Armed Forces census counts/estimates by federal census definition of Resident Armed Forces.

This series will not match other Office of Financial Management publications due to adjustments.

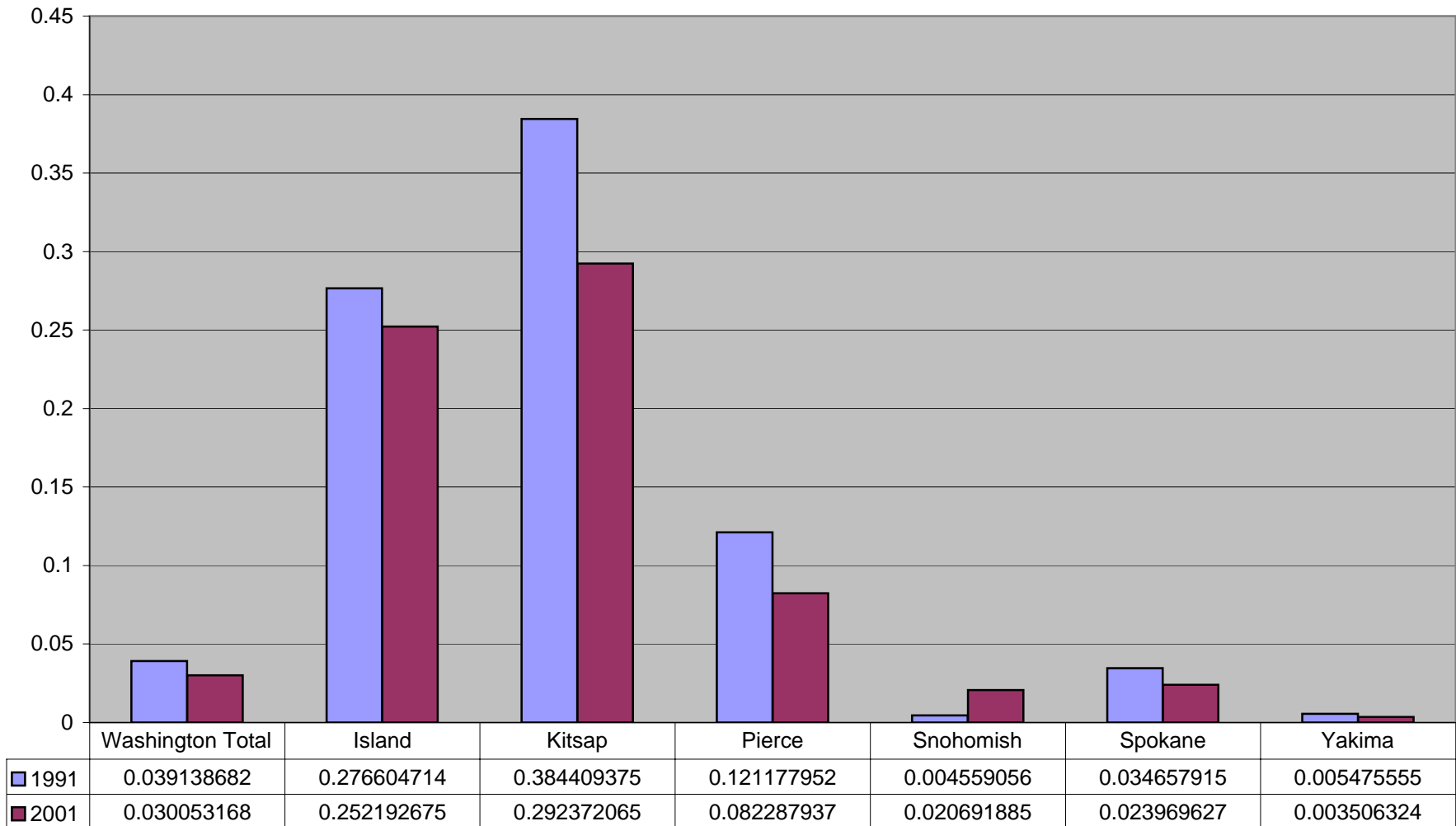
**Military civilian based on Employment Security Department, LMEA data. Includes military hospital personnel for Kitsap and Pierce and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard employees for Kitsap.

***Military dependent/military sponsor ratios used to estimate dependents were developed from Army and Air Force information.

Civilian military employee dependents/civilian military employees ratio developed from 2000 census data for households with employed heads age 16 to 64.

PSNS:	2001
Employees	7,746
Wages	444,490
Earnings	638,083
Factor	1.76
Dep	13,633

Military Related Population as a Percent of Total Population: State and Counties



APPENDIX C:

1991 AND 2001 MILITARY EARNINGS STATISTICS

(Prepared by OFM Forecasting)

EARNINGS (\$1000)

Military - Uniformed*	1991	2001
Washington total	2,281,627	3,154,269
Island	320,606	446,140
Kitsap	571,052	663,524
Pierce	893,854	1,200,473
Snohomish	23,976	314,397
Spokane	187,592	204,323
Yakima	13,087	15,677

Military - Civilian**	1991	2001
Washington total	934,142	1,289,729
Island	29,260	41,512
Kitsap	680,880	1,009,971
Pierce	253,262	279,758
Snohomish	5,809	26,378
Spokane	33,371	45,017
Yakima	6,872	10,738

Total Military	1991	2001
Washington total	3,215,769	4,443,998
Island	349,866	487,652
Kitsap	1,251,932	1,673,495
Pierce	1,147,116	1,480,231
Snohomish	29,785	340,775
Spokane	220,963	249,340
Yakima	19,959	26,415

Earnings - State Total*** (\$1000)	1991	2001
Washington total	74,962,322	137,199,518
Island	652,405	1,037,032
Kitsap	2,770,479	3,957,828
Pierce	6,621,456	11,383,340
Snohomish	5,562,825	10,179,283
Spokane	4,603,999	7,809,215
Yakima	2,070,497	3,133,876

Military Earnings as as Percent of Total Earnings

	1991	2001
Washington total	4.3%	3.2%
Island	53.6%	47.0%
Kitsap	45.2%	42.3%
Pierce	17.3%	13.0%
Snohomish	0.5%	3.3%
Spokane	4.8%	3.2%
Yakima	1.0%	0.8%

*Source: Federal Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Reflects military personnel assigned to bases

**Wages data from Employment Security Department, LMEA. Earnings estimated by OFM based on wages.

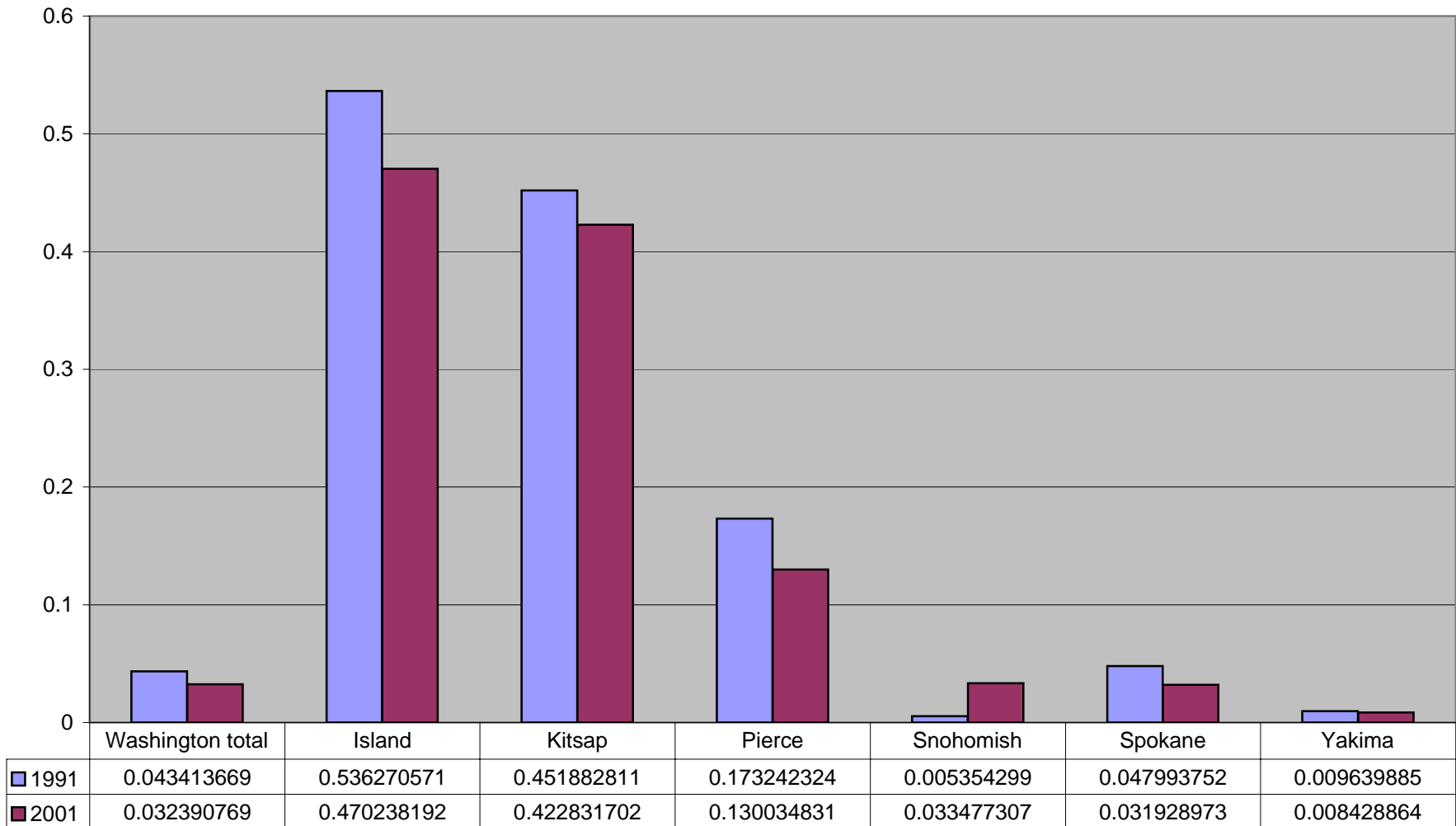
Federal civilian military earnings includes employees in military hospital and related facilities in Kitsap and Pierce Counties.

Kitsap includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard workers and earnings for 1991 and 2001

*** ESD/LMEA

PSNS:	1991	2001
Employees	11941	7746
Wages	404,534	444,490
Earnings	562,696	638,083

Military Earnings as Percent of Total Earnings: State and Counties



APPENDIX D:

1998-2003 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

FY 1998 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

ARMY

Fort Lewis/Yakima

New Medical Clinic/replacing older facility	\$ 5,000,000
Tank Trail erosion at Yakima Firing Center	\$ 2,000,000
Whole barracks complex renewal	\$ 31,000,000

NAVY

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard Bremerton

Child Development Center	\$ 4,400,000
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Whidbey Island Naval Air Station

Electronic Warfare Training Center	\$ 1,100,000
Family Housing - 102 units	\$ 16,000,000

Naval Station Everett

Medical/Dental Clinic	\$ 7,500,000
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AIR FORCE

McChord AFB

Conversion of C-141 hangars for C-17 aircraft	\$ 6,470,000
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Fairchild AFB

Fire Station Addition/Alterations	\$ 4,750,000
Education Center/Library	\$ 8,200,000
KC-135 Flight Line Improvements(Air Nat. Guard)	\$ 9,500,000
KC-135 Squadron Operations Facility	\$ 7,366,000

<u>TOTAL Washington State Military Construction FY 1998</u>	<u>\$103,286,000</u>
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FY 1999 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

ARMY

Fort Lewis	
Central Vehicle Wash Facility	\$ 4,650,000
Close Combat Tactical Trainer Bldg	\$ 7,600,000
Consolidated Fuel Facility	\$ 3,950,000
Tank Trail Erosion Mitigation(Yakima)	\$ 2,000,000
Fort Lawton, Seattle [Army Reserve]	
Phase II Army Reserve facility	\$10,713,000

NAVY

Bremerton Strategic Weapons Facility Pacific	
Security Facility Upgrade	\$ 2,750,000
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	
Community Support Facility	\$ 4,300,000
Sub Base Bangor	
Disease Vector Ecology & Control Center	\$ 5,700,000
Naval Hospital Bremerton	
Addition/Alteration	\$28,000,000
Whidbey Island Naval Air Station	
80 Units / Family Housing	\$ 5,800,000
Naval Air Station Everett	
Acquisition of land and/or housing units in the vicinity of Naval Station Everett	\$ 6,000,000

AIR FORCE

McChord AFB	
C-17 Alteration/Aircraft Maintenance Shop	\$ 2,321,000
C-17Add/Alter Simulator Facility	\$ 1,823,000
C-17 Add/Alter Age Maintenance Facility	\$ 2,110,000
C-17 Alteration of Composite Shop	\$ 1,630,000
C-17 Alteration of Maintenance Hangars	\$ 6,427,000
C-17 Flightline Support Facility	\$ 4,029,000
C-17 Life Support Equipment Facility	\$ 4,413,000
C-17 Ramp Hydrant Fuel System	\$18,025,000
C-17 Repair Base Roads	\$ 2,224,000
C-17 Shortfield assault strip	\$ 2,321,000
C-17 Squadron Operations-a/c maintenance unit	\$ 6,524,000
Clinic Warehouse Replacement	\$20,000,000
Fairchild AFB	
KC-135 Squadron Ops/Aircraft Maintenance Unit	\$ 7,620,000
Replace Housing Office & Maintenance Facility	\$ 1,692,000
Replace Family Housing (14 Units)	\$ 2,300,000
Survival Academic Training Support Center	\$ 3,900,000
Air National Guard Composite Support Complex	\$ 9,800,000

<u>TOTAL Washington State Military Construction FY 1999</u>	<u>\$178,622,000</u>
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FY 2000 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

NAVY

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	
D-5 missile facility/ Strategic Weapons Facility Bremerton	\$ 6,300,000
Dredging	\$15,610,000
Port Hadlock Ordnance Facility Tomahawk magazines	\$ 3,440,000
Whidbey Island Naval Air Station	
Aircrew Water Survival Training Facility	\$ 4,700,000
Sub-Base Bangor	
Pier Replacement, NUWC Keyport	\$ 6,700,000

AIR FORCE

McChord AFB	
C-17 Squadron Ops facility	\$ 7,900,000
C-17 Squadron Ops facility / RESERVES	\$ 3,300,000
Fairchild AFB	
Survival Training Complex	\$ 4,500,000
Flightline Support Facility	\$ 9,100,000
Runway Center Lighting	\$ 1,950,000
Addition to fuel hydrant system	\$12,400,000

ARMY

Fort Lewis	
Physical Fitness Training Center	\$ 6,200,000
Dental Clinic Replacement	\$ 5,500,000
Family Housing Addition	\$ 9,000,000
Yakima Training Center	
Tank Trail Erosion Project	\$ 2,000,000
Ammunition Supply Point	\$ 5,200,000
Army Nat. Guard MATES project, Yakima Firing Center	
[Mobilization Training and Equipment Site]	\$16,316,000

<u>TOTAL Washington State Military Construction FY 2000:</u>	<u>\$120,116,000</u>
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FY 2001 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

NAVY

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	
Pier Replacement Increment 1	\$38,000,000
Industrial Skills Center – consolidation	\$10,000,000
Chemical Metallurgical Laboratory	\$ 9,400,000
Oily Wastewater Collection Facility	\$ 6,600,000
Pierside Laundry facility	\$ 1,930,000
Whidbey Island Naval Air Station	
Replacement of Junior Enlisted Homes	\$16,873,000
Naval Station Everett	
Aquatic Combat Training Facility	\$ 5,500,000
Sub-Base Bangor	
Modification of explosives handling wharf	\$ 1,400,000
Strategic Security Support Facility	\$ 4,600,000

AIR FORCE

McChord Air Force Base	
Alteration of Nose Docks for C-17 aircraft	\$ 3,750,000
C-17 Squadron Operations Facility	\$ 6,500,000
Fairchild Air Force Base	
Joint Personnel Recovery Training Facility	\$ 5,880,000
Runway centerline lighting	\$ 2,046,000

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Readiness Center / Armory, Bremerton	\$ 4,341,000
Readiness Center, Yakima	\$ 6,713,000

ARMY RESERVE

Army Reserve Center Maintenance Shop, Tacoma	\$14,759,000
Fort Lawton site improvements	\$ 3,400,000

<u>TOTAL Washington State Military Construction FY 2001</u>	<u>\$141,692,000</u>
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FY 2002 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

ARMY

Fort Lewis

Ammunition Supply Expansion	\$17,000,000
Barracks Complex – 17th & B St. – First Increment	\$48,000,000
Combat Vehicle Trail	\$ 7,300,000
Deployment Staging Complex	\$15,500,000
Deployment Staging Complex RAIL	\$16,500,000
Pallet Handling Facility	\$13,200,000
Vehicle Maintenance Facility	\$ 9,100,000
Vehicle Maintenance Facility	\$ 9,600,000
Army Reserve Center Maintenance Shop	\$21,978,000
* Special Operations Command Language Facility	\$ 1,100,000
* Special Operations Command Tactical Equip.Complex	\$ 5,800,000

NAVY

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

Industrial Skills Center Project	\$14,000,000
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Sub-Base Bangor

Utilities and Site Improvements	\$ 3,900,000
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Naval Station Bremerton

Carrier Pier Replacement Increment II	\$24,460,000
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Naval Station Everett

Shoreside Intermediate Maintenance Facility	\$ 6,820,000
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Whidbey Island NAS

P-3 Support Facility	\$ 3,470,000
Aircrew Survival Training Facility	\$ 6,600,000
New Control Tower	\$ 3,900,000

AIR FORCE

McChord Air Force Base

ADAL Mission Support Center Phase One	\$15,800,000
Extension of Nose Docks for C-17 aircraft	\$ 4,900,000

Fairchild AFB

Replacement of Munitions Maintenance Facility	\$ 2,800,000
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<u>TOTAL Washington State Military Construction FY 2002</u>	<u>\$251,728,000</u>
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FY 2003 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS

NAVY

Whidbey Island NAS

A/C Direct Refueling Facility	\$ 9,180,000
Indian Island Ammo Wharf Improvements	\$ 4,030,000
Ault Field Security Fence	\$ 8,400,000
Planning/Design, Whidbey NAS Fire Station	\$ 180,000

Naval Station Bremerton

Waterfront Revitalization	\$ 8,550,000
Bachelor Enlisted Quarters and Parking	\$35,120,000
Ship Movements Office/Control Tower	\$ 2,200,000

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

Industrial Waste Treatment Facility	\$11,390,000
Waterfront Support Facility	\$21,072,000
Anti-terrorism/Force Protection	\$21,670,000
Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Parking [addition to prior amt]	\$ 3,000,000

Sub-Base Banger

Relocation of Waterfront Shops	\$ 5,900,000
Missiles Spares Storage Bldg	\$ 7,340,000
Small Arms Training Center	\$16,410,000
Keypoint Undersea Warfare Systems Dependability Ctr/Phase 1	\$ 7,500,000

ARMY

Fort Lewis

Fencing/Force Protection	\$ 2,395,000
Barracks Complex -17th&B Street Phase 2	\$50,000,000
Battle Simulation Center	\$24,000,000
Combined Arms Collective Training Facility	\$29,800,000

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Planning&Design-InformationOps Armory/Camp Murray	\$ 856,000
Spokane Readiness Center Phase I	\$ 8,800,000

<u>TOTAL Washington State Military Construction FY 2003</u>	<u>\$278,393,000</u>
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